

RUTLAND HERALD.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1864.

Indiana.

The result of the election in Indiana is a surprise, we presume, to all parties. It was indeed fondly and tremblingly hoped that Governor Morton would be re-elected, and it was known by all that having thoroughly canvassed the State he was very sanguine of success. So far as the friends of the Constitution and the Union indulged hopes at all, they probably based them upon his opinion. But there were so many adverse influences at work, and so great were the disadvantages under which the Union man labored, that it was almost hoping against hope. This State was the hot-bed of those treasonable secret associations, which, according to recent discoveries, had for their object the enforcement of their wishes by a resort to arms. In no one of the loyal States were the copperheads so intensely bitter in their denunciations of the present administration, and so outspoken in their threats of forcible resistance to governmental authority. Furthermore, some twenty thousand of her most patriotic sons were in the armies of the Union, and entirely deprived of the privilege of voting. Under all these untoward circumstances that she should have re-elected her excellent Governor, and made a gain of two or more representatives to Congress, is as encouraging as it is surprising. There is no State where a good Union Governor is more of a necessity to the Union cause than in Indiana. To be convinced of this we have only to consider how much "aid and comfort" a rebel governor would afford to these "sons of liberty." As it is, and will be, they cannot keep their secrets; they cannot array themselves in hostile attitude against their country. Their exposure just at the present time, and the examination and sudden disappearance of their master Dodi, look like a providential interposition. Doubtless these developments had much to do with the auspicious results which we are commemorating.

The eyes of all true hearted and patriotic Hoosiers were fairly opened to the treasonable designs of these foul conspirators, and they determined to elect a governor who would see that the Republic received no detriment.

In the language of a contemporary, "if the copperheads do not by this time comprehend that the people will not allow the Union to be subverted anyhow, they must be impervious to demonstration. Rejoice with us, fellow citizens, for the October elections have conclusively settled the presidential question. The rebellion is doomed, and the Union must triumph. Slavery is to die, and Lincoln and Johnson's election next month is assured. Let us all rally round the flag and make their majority on the popular vote and in Congress, overwhelming."

FROM THE SOUTH.—We are indebted, says the Boston Journal, to Col. George A. Kense, acting Chief of Staff to Gen. Butler for a copy of the Richmond Sentinel of October 6. The Sentinel has a sharp editorial on the grumbling of the Georgians, who charge the Confederate Government with abandoning their State. The Sentinel reminds the Georgians that hitherto their State has almost wholly escaped the ravages of war, while Virginia has suffered terribly. "The tracks of great armies are across her bosom. Her beautiful valleys are plundered and desolate. Her seacoast is all gone; her mountains and her rivers are taken away. Of her broad territory she cannot exercise jurisdiction over a half. Her capital city is besieged by the greatest army of the enemy, under their highest General, and its capture is made the grand endeavor of the war. Our people are everywhere straitened by the presence, the passage or the contiguity of great armies." In this strain the Sentinel goes on to picture the calamities inflicted on the Carolinas, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and other Southern States, and then remarks:

"With these facts before us, it is with equal pain and surprise that we read the bitter murmurings, the angry censures, the unreasonable complaints, which assail the common ear from some of our fellow-citizens in Georgia. We say some, for it is only by a part of her people that Georgia is thus put to a disadvantage. The great majority show a fortitude, a consideration, a cheerful devotion to the cause, such as are exhibited by their brethren of the suffering States. But from others there come the most unjust and uncharitable accusations and complaints, the most unreasonable demands upon the Confederate authorities at the expense of the sister States. Some of these men are in high office, and so manifestly improper and distracting is their course, that it is brought even upon a Governor the insult of dishonorable propositions from the enemy. Some of them are in editorial chairs, and scruple not to publish daily the most injurious representations. The people of the sister states have a right to expect better of Georgia."

The following paragraph from the local column of the Sentinel shows that rebel authorities are sweeping the negroes into the army:

"At an early hour yesterday morning the colored population was taken by surprise by guards impressing them in service to work on the fortifications. The streets were relieved of a large number of useless overgrown negroes, and the city greatly benefited by the operation. Why not keep the free negroes in the employ of the government?"

Gen. Hood has ordered all teamsters to be returned to their commands. Their place to be supplied by negroes.

CAPITAL VERRON LABOR.—We have been presented with one of the tracts written by that veteran Henry C. Wright, entitled "The War a Rebellion of Capital against Labor, to enslave the Laborer." It consists of four pages, three of which are taken up with extracts from Southern writers and speakers on the subject of the relations which capital and labor sustain to each other. We give a few examples:

"Slave labor, black or white, is right. Nature has made the weak in mind and body slaves."—*Frederick Douglass*.

"The theory of free labor is a delusion. Slavery is the natural and normal condition of the laboring man, white or black."—*De Bow*.

"The hand that is familiar with the plough-handle should never be permitted to touch a ballot."—*John C. Calhoun*.

Following the quotations Mr. Wright gives a page of his own expressive comments, and says, LABORERS OF THE NORTH: For whom and for what do you mean to vote on the 8th of next November? For freedom, or for slavery to the tolling millions of this nation and the world? All who vote for Lincoln, vote for dignity to labor, and for freedom and self-respect to the laborer; but all who vote for McClellan, vote for the enslavement of the laborer, and for the degradation and dishonor of labor. Are you for Lincoln and free labor, or for McClellan and slave labor? Barth's tolling millions wait and watch for the answer you may give by your ballots the 8th of November.

A RECRUITING CORPORAL.—A responsible and "reliable" correspondent in Wallingford, makes the following statement, which he had from his own son, now Depot Quartermaster at Morganza, La.

A soldier who had served as corporal in the 124th Illinois regiment for two years, re-enlisted, a few months since, for the war, received the veterans' bounty and a furlough for thirty days. This same corporal returned, about a month since, to the regiment at Morganza, and on the 25th of September presented to the army a fine, healthy young substitute. Whether it was a volunteer or not is not expressly stated. The corporal was kindly allowed an indefinite extension of his furlough in consideration of the varied and valuable services which she had rendered.

She remarked on leaving that her State was paying good bounties, and she thought she should eventually enlist in some other regiment and continue to serve her country as bravely as heretofore.

It is further stated that when she was a child her parents removed from Middlebury, Vt., to the State of Illinois, where they both died, leaving her without a natural protector, brother or sister.

THE LONDON HERALD, the leading Tory organ of England, thus very correctly understands the "aims of the Democratic party."

"The aim of the Democratic party we believe to be to restore the Union, if possible, by peaceful means; if not, to make the best of it, and conclude an alliance with a separate and independent South. We trust, then, that the Democrats may succeed in electing McClellan as the next President."

NO THANKS TO YOU.—Speaking of Price's invasion of Missouri, the Chicago Times says:

"That Price will capture St. Louis is not probable; that he will be captured himself, with his entire force, seems a matter of great likelihood, unless he has a good many more than 30,000 men. There must be not less than three times that number of federal troops who can be concentrated in Missouri in forty-eight hours."

Yes, and had not the Sons of Liberty been exposed, the Northern Democrats would have probably secured more than three times that number to Gen. Price; for the plan was, as proved in the Dodd case, that Illinois should furnish 40,000 to join 40,000 Missouri Democrats, and all to meet Price with 30,000, or as many as Jeff. Davis could spare him for the purpose of conquering that State. If, therefore, Price's invasion is to prove disastrous only to himself and the Confederacy, no thanks to the Copperhead Democracy.—*Cincinnati Gazette*.

A CANADIAN DIBSTER DODGE.—The St. Catherine's Journal relates that one of the soldiers of the British 47th escaped in the following manner:

"A man wheeling a wheelbarrow approached the Canadian side of the Suspension Bridge, and on paying the usual fee, of course, was permitted to pass unquestioned, the lookout party not paying any attention to him or his barrel. On crossing he rested once or twice, but on reaching terra firma on the other side, he threw up his cap and gave a loud huzza, then knocked in the head of the barrel, when out popped a soldier of her Majesty's service dressed in full regimentals, but a little stiff from the cramped position he had occupied."

SENATOR SPRAGUE AND THE COTTON TRADE.—The Memphis (Tennessee) Bulletin of the 6th instant says: "It is reported that the object of ex-Governor Sprague, who is now stopping at the Gayoso House, in visiting the Mississippi Valley, is to ascertain what can be done to open the cotton trade without injury to national interests from supplies going to rebels."

THE ELECTIONS.—The conclusion from Tuesday's elections is that Ohio and Indiana are to be relied upon for sufficient republican majorities in November, and that Pennsylvania can be carried by vigorous effort. The prospect is therefore such as to encourage to such effort there and everywhere, and while the chief labor is concentrated upon the doubtful states, there should be a determination to roll up overwhelming majorities in every state for Lincoln and Johnson.

HIGH PRICES NOTHING NEW.—In the dark days of the Revolution the patriotic friends of liberty felt the effects of the war as few feel it at the present time, and yet those who were able indulged in extravagance even as the corresponding class does now. A pair of kid gloves cost seven dollars, and a yard of common gauze twenty-four dollars, and a fortune was required to maintain a family in a very plain way, and yet, said the daughter of Dr. Franklin, in a letter to her father in Paris, "there never was so much as in Paris and dressing going on." In answer to his daughter, who expressed a desire for some "French finery," the prosaic author of "Poor Richard" wrote as follows:

"The war, indeed, may in some degree raise the price of goods, and the high taxes which are necessary to support the war may make our frugality necessary; and, as I am always preaching that doctrine, I cannot in conscience or in decency encourage the contrary, by my example in furnishing my children with foolish modes and luxuries. I therefore send all the articles you desire that are useful and necessary, and omit the rest; for, as you say you should 'have great pride in wearing anything I send, and showing it as your father's taste,' I must avoid giving you an opportunity of doing that with either lace or feathers. If you wear your cambric ruffles as I do, and take care not to mend the holes, they will come in time to be lace; and fathers, my dear girl, may be had in America from every cock's tail."

SHERMAN'S COMMUNICATIONS. The Providence Journal of a late date says:

"Our correspondent, Ponagansett, writing from Nashville on the 4th inst., says that the railroad to the front was reopened so that he could start the next day. He also learns from soldiers in Sherman's army that the votes in that army will be three or four for Lincoln to one for McClellan."

A Nashville letter of the 5th, to the Chicago Tribune says that Forrest's immunity from pursuit during the early part of his late raid was owing to the lack of horses to mount our soldiers, of whom there were plenty at Nashville. This matter was remedied by the arrival of 2000 mounted men, from Kentucky, and 3000 horses to mount others. The consequence was, Forrest had to skedaddle. The writer says:

"The failure of the raiders to strike the Chattanooga railroad will doubtless cause great mortification among the rebel authorities. Hood moved his force around to the southwest of Atlanta, in order to be a support to the cavalry expedition, which, it was believed, would so interfere with Sherman's supplies that he will have to fall back, and thus yield up Atlanta once more to the rebels. Yet the hopes of Jeff. Davis and his subordinates have to be blasted. The railroad from here to Atlanta remains intact and cannot be disturbed; and Atlanta is as permanently ours as Nashville."

HON. JAMES BROOKS.—This distinguished copperhead is not likely to find Jordan a very easy road to travel, in his pilgrimage towards a seat in the next Congress. He has been nominated, it is true, but only by a faction of his own forming. The regular Tammany Democracy of his district have nominated Hon. Thomas J. Barr. The Wood brothers, Fernando and Ben, and also Herrick, are likely to be allowed leave of absence. Neither of them has yet been nominated by a regular party convention.

A PERTINENT ILLUSTRATION.—Col. T. A. McReynolds, for three years in command of the First New York cavalry, an old democrat, whose devotion to McClellan has been conspicuous, said the other day:

"I used to tell an anecdote when I was on the stump for Buchanan, which exactly illustrates my present feelings. An old farmer died, leaving two sons, and, among other valuables, a large flock of sheep. In the flock was a very valuable ram, called Billy, a pet of the younger brother. Aware of this, the elder brother—an avaricious fellow—in dividing the flock, placed all the good sheep in one pen and all the scaly ones in the other, being careful to give Billy a conspicuous position among the latter, supposing the younger brother's fondness for Billy would induce him to select the pen where he was. But instead of this, and as if aware of the object of the arrangement, he quietly went up to Billy, took him around the neck and said to him: 'Billy, you and I have had a good many jolly times together, and it almost breaks my heart to leave you, but I must bid you good bye, old fellow, you keep such miserable company.' That, said the Colonel, is my case exactly. I think as well of McClellan's generalship and all that, as ever, but I cannot go with him politically, he keeps such miserable company. When I make up my mind to be a copperhead, I will go one step farther and be a rebel."

A DAMPENER.—The Syracuse Journal relates that on Saturday last, while a train on the old road was stopping at Cayuga bridge for refreshments, a party of blatant McClellanites went through the cars after a "straw." Meeting an old gentleman, he was asked his preference for President. He named Lincoln. "But I have five nephews in the army, who each prefer McClellan." Applause from the Cops followed, when one of them congratulated him upon the choice of his nephews, and said: "All low me to enquire under what general they are making targets of themselves?" Imagine their surprise when the old gentleman answered: "General Robert E. Lee."

"WENT A WOOL GATHERING," &c.—The democrats are probably satisfied by this time of the falsity of their oft repeated assertions that the soldiers are for McClellan; if not, an incident which happened at the Harwood Hospital in Washington, a few days ago, may help them to right views of the matter. On the 6th inst. (as we learn from a member of the 56th Massachusetts regiment, now at the hospital) one of the New York Democratic State Central Committee visited the hospital to fill out blanks for the McClellan men to vote with. As he entered the chapel he announced that he did not wish any but McClellan men to wait, whereupon all but one left. There are about four hundred New York soldiers in the hospital.

THE HISTORY OF THE PENINSULAR CAMPAIGN.—In another column we give a letter from Judge William D. Kelley, in answer to the one published by us a few days ago from Gen. Naglee. Judge Kelley, it should be remembered, made the statement that Gen. McClellan was not the originator of the Peninsular campaign, but that "the country was indebted" for it to Senators Latham and Rice. Gen. Naglee denied that statement, and went into the history, not of the origin of that campaign, but of the council of war that Gen. McClellan submitted it to—making thereby a pretty strong campaign document against Mr. Lincoln. Judge Kelley now reiterates his statement and goes more deeply into the facts of the origin of the campaign in question.

Gen. McClellan, we are now told, had formed no plan of campaign against the rebel army up to the last of February, 1862, though he had then been in command of the army seven months. He was then required to report a plan within ten days, and it was understood he would be removed in case of his failure to do so. "Several" of the ten days had gone by, when Gen. Naglee was brought to Washington from camp by a letter from Senator Latham, and in the absence of that Senator conferred with Senator Rice on Gen. McClellan's difficulty, proposed the Peninsular plan of operations, and "picked" a council of war to approve of it. Judge Kelley, now that Gen. Naglee denies his statements, also declares that this same General Naglee was his original authority for all those statements, and had publicly boasted of his share in the matter in the cars between Baltimore and Philadelphia.

Judge Kelley's letter puts Gen. Naglee in a very unpleasant position, and its moral for the public is that the word of even a brigadier general should not be too implicitly relied upon when that brigadier general is a partisan, and is willing to put forth a campaign document in the guise of a vindication of his personal character.—*New York Herald*.

COLORADO CONVENTION.—The national convention of colored men, at Syracuse, N. Y., closed on the fourth day, Friday. Patriotic resolutions were adopted, one of which declares that an attempt to reconstruct the Union with slavery would be "a flagrant violation of good faith by the government, unjust to the brave men who have periled their lives in defense of the Union, and a thing to be resisted by the whole moral power of the civilized world." An address to the people of the United States was adopted, and a national league formed, of which J. M. Langston is president. The prominent men in the convention were Dr. John S. Rock, Rev. H. H. Garnet, Frederick Douglass, John L. Martin, and John M. Langston. The proceedings were generally sensible, and the speaking eloquent and impressive.

Miscellaneous Items.

—Farmers report that there will be a larger crop of potatoes in Maine this year than there has been before for fifteen years.

—The Emperor of the French is at Vichy, and daily takes a bath. The King of the Belgians is reported to have called this "a very Vichy-vashy sort of proceeding."

—Another suspension bridge is being constructed across the Ohio between Cincinnati and Covington, Ky. It is 90 feet high, 400 feet longer than the Niagara bridge, and will cost \$1,000,000.

—A young man formerly of humble circumstances, has an income of \$7,000 per day paid him as his share of certain oil lands in Pennsylvania. This amounts to \$2,584,000 per annum. He may be able to live on it.

—Grain and flour having become scarce, the Savannah Republican advises the use of sorghum flour, which it says is an admirable substitute for buckwheat. Five millions of sorghum seed, from which the flour is made, have been raised in Georgia this year. It is also recommended as a substitute for coffee.

—It is proposed by the New York Sheep Growers' Association to hold a grand fair about the middle of May, 1865, to compete for prizes, and exhibit breeds and qualities, and to buy and sell stock. Canandaigua is proposed as the place to hold the fair.

—William McDermott, a newspaper carrier in New York, walked "fair heel and toe," twenty miles on Wednesday morning, over the Fashion Course, in four hours, and seven seconds, for a purse of \$100, which he lost by seven seconds. The crowd made it up by subscription.

NARROW ESCAPE.—Mr. T. J. Albro, landlord of the Walloomsac House, Bennington Center, met with an accident on Wednesday of last week, which for a time threatened to prove fatal. It seems that at about 6 o'clock, p. m. he took it into his head to ascend the tower of the church, which is undergoing repairs, and note the advances that had been made by the workmen. He had reached the highest story, when by a misstep (it being slightly dark,) he fell to the distance of twenty-six feet. When found he was insensible and remained so for some hours. Dr. E. N. S. Morgan was called, and it was found that no bones were broken or dislocated, but that he had received a very severe jarring. He is now quite ill, but is pronounced by his physician to be free from dangers.—*Bennington Banner*.

WASHINGTON COUNTY AHEAD.—A Spanish Merino buck, brought to this county under a lamb, by Major M'Farlane, of Washington, was sold on Thursday last to Mr. C. D. Sweet, North Bennington, Vt. and Mr. Thomas Shreve, of North Hoosick, N. Y., for three thousand dollars! This is the highest figure, we believe, ever reached for a single sheep, in the United States, and our county now claims the honor of raising the finest wool and the best sheep on Uncle Sam's plantation. The lamb was raised by Edwin Hammond, Esq. of Middlebury, Vt., President of the American Wool Growers' Association, and brought to this county by the Major. It is looked upon as the finest sheep in the country, and we "reckon on" our Vermont friends will see a "tarnation fine critter" when Buck gets back to his native hills, with a fair chance to display his Washington county education.—*Washington County (Pa.) Paper*.

Local and State Items.

COUNTY COURT.—We should have stated before that this court adjourned on Wednesday, after a session of more than four weeks. Very little was done on the last day besides reading over the docket. Several important cases were postponed and twenty-five or thirty were carried up to the Supreme Court.

THE WEATHER.—A cold uncomfortable storm of wind and rain prevailed here yesterday and last night. For this or some other reason, the New York mail which is due a little before four o'clock p. m. had not arrived here at the time of writing, eight o'clock p. m., consequently we failed to receive our customary New York exchanges.

"SMALL POTATOES."—Mr. Daniel Padlock recently sent to the office of the Bennington Banner, three St. Helena potatoes which collectively weighed five pounds and six ounces. The Banner also speaks of a "crock-neck" squash presented by Mr. Jesse E. Rider, which weighed forty-two pounds. This was one of forty good sized ones that were raised from two ordinary hills.

THE CONVENTION.—The Burlington papers continue to be filled with interesting details of the sayings and doings of the Union Mass Convention recently assembled in that place. They did not however escape any chance. The Free Press says: "While Gov. Fletcher was speaking some disturbance was made by a tipsy soldier, who resisted Marshall Flanagan's efforts to restore order and remove him, and being assisted by some of his comrades, kicked up quite a row for a short time. The principal offender was arrested by Mr. Flanagan, but released on promise of future good behavior, and quiet was restored." In another part of the same paper it is stated that "McGinnis, who was arrested last night for assault and battery, had previously been active in endeavoring to disturb the torch-light procession, and also in disturbing the out-door meeting in the afternoon. It is hoped he will be made an example of. We are told also that the names of several of the rowdies who threw stones at the procession are known. If so, let them be promptly prosecuted. If we have any law applicable to such outrages—let it be felt."

MUSICAL CONVENTION.—Editor Rutland Herald:—This is the second day of the Convention for improvement in the science of Music, under the direction of Prof. B. F. Baker, of Boston, and conducted under the auspices of the Western Vermont Musical Association. This delightful village has never seen a larger or more earnest concourse of "the Art Divine," and the only regret to be seriously felt by either village or visitors is that the accommodations for such gatherings are not more extensive than the churches or the Village Hall can furnish. Up to this evening the Convention has met in the Hall, but it is proposed to remove to one of the churches, where the really artistic and soul-stirring music furnished by Prof. Baker can be produced with better effect.

Wallingford people are noted for their hospitality, and possibly this reputation has drawn together a larger concourse than usual, but everybody seems to be well cared for, although there was a fear expressed this morning that visitors and members of the Convention might find it difficult to be provided with all the comforts necessary for a four days' sojourn, and some person proposed an adjournment to Brandon, for at least one day, but the subject was finally laid aside, although an earnest desire was expressed by quite a number of members from Brandon and vicinity that Prof. Baker would favor them with a visit, and make an appointment to hold another Convention this Fall. This matter will probably be discussed again, and doubtless Prof. Baker can be prevailed upon to superintend such a Convention. Thus far the practice has been thorough, and with such a conductor, assisted by such a soloist as Mrs. Little of Boston, and pianists of rare skill and taste as Mr. Moore of Burlington, why should not the improvement in music as well as the gratification of the senses of sight and hearing be complete, if not intense! Such a collection of feminine beauty and manly earnestness can rarely be met with.

It is proposed to give a Concert on Thursday evening, although the grand occasion will be on Friday night, when Mrs. Little and other celebrated vocalists will furnish a treat that cannot fail to delight the most fastidious in musical matters.

Already Prof. Baker has won for himself a reputation for skill and taste both as a composer and instructor, but this Convention will not be without its golden advantages to him, as several pupils from this vicinity have signified their intention to join the Musical Academy in Boston, over which he has so long presided.

THE LEGISLATURE.—Walton's Journal says: "Politically the session will undoubtedly be harmonious. There is no difficulty to be apprehended in the organization, except perhaps the embarrassment of too many good candidates. This, until now, has been likely to occur in respect to the clerkship of the House; but we learn that Messrs. Clark of Montpelier and Hinckley of Chelsea decline to be candidates, and that the remaining candidates are Mr. Stewart of Derby and Mr. Flagg of Wilmington, both of whom are gentlemen of good

character, abilities and experience. Mr. Flagg's friends are confident of success as well as very zealous, urging of course, the argument of rotation, while Mr. Stewart's disciples adopt the maxim "let well enough alone." They are both worthy young men, and the House has only to settle the question of justice between them.

For once, we think, the people of the state, the members of the legislature, and the boarding-house keepers will unitedly pray for a short session. The latter must strike somewhere between the high cost of provisions and the low rate of pay of the members, and we do not see how the average can possibly fall to be either too low for the providers or too high for the boarders.

COMES TO LIFE IN CANADA.—Geo. Benjamin of this town, and a former member of Co. A Second Vermont regiment, and who was reported something like a year and a half or two years since as dying such a miserable death in an old hut in Virginia, alone and uncared for, the report at the time being considered strictly authentic, and therefore exciting much pathetic sympathy hereabouts, has come to life in Canada, being seen and conversed with only a week or two since by one of our former townsmen.—His estate has just been settled, by the administrator thereon rendering his account, and his relatives have been in the habit of mourning over his supposed decease. It is said he conveyed some of his letters and other papers to the pockets of a man just breathing his last, and then "skedaddled," and of course his dead "substitute" being found with such palpable proofs of identity upon him was declared to be "George Benjamin." It was a shrewdly contrived game; but the finale shows that the old adage of "murder will out" still holds true.—*Bennington Banner*.

—There is a difficulty about the McClellan flag in Bangor. They can't find two copperheads living opposite each other, and hence can't get a permit to run their rebel flag up.

EDUCATIONAL.

Lansley's Commercial College.
FALL TERM OPENS SEPT. 1, 1864.
ENGLISH BRANCHES AND MATHEMATICS.
Instruction given in all the above branches.
Admission gratuitous, as no charge will be made for tuition.
The FALL TERM of this College will open for the reception of students on September 1st, 1864.
THE COMMERCIAL COLLEGE JOURNAL, giving full particulars, can be had free of charge at the Herald Bookstore, Post Office Building, House, Post & Morse's Drug Store, Chase & Parker's Jewelry Store, Courier Office and of J. H. Lansley, Grove Street, or it will be sent by mail to any address on receipt of one stamp. The College Journal contains much interesting information for the general reader as well as for the student, and all are invited to procure and read our Journal.

EVENING WRITING SCHOOL.
Evening Classes in Writing and Bookkeeping will be commenced at
LANSLEY'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE
This Monday evening, Oct. 3, 1864. College open from 7 to 9 P. M.
J. H. LANSLEY,
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CASTLETON SEMINARY.
Fall Term commences September 1st. Location healthy. Accommodations suitable. Instruction thorough. Expenses moderate. For particulars apply to
HARRIET N. HASKELL,
Principal.

STATE OF VERMONT—Rutland, ss.

Andrew F. Estabrook, In Chancery,
vs.
Abner W. Mead.

March Term, 1864.
Whereas, Andrew F. Estabrook of Bennington, in the County of Rutland, State of Vermont, his petition shewing, that Abner W. Mead, formerly of Sherburne, in the County of Rutland aforesaid, duly executed on the thirtieth day of July, A. D. 1863, and acknowledged by said Mead, a mortgage deed of certain land situated in Sherburne aforesaid, and described as follows, viz: beginning at a stake and stone in the town line of said Sherburne, in the northwest corner of land lately owned by Abner W. Mead, thence southerly on said Mead's well line and Kenna Gorton's land, till it strikes land of the said Andrew F. Estabrook, home farm, thence westerly until it strikes land owned by Alvin Hayward, thence northerly on said Hayward's lot line to the said town line, thence easterly to the place of beginning, containing three hundred acres, being the same premises conveyed by said Estabrook to said Mead by deed dated July 13th, A. D. 1863, and re-conveyed by said Mead to said Estabrook, with a condition in the deed that the same should be foreclosed of his equity of redemption in the same. The said Abner W. Mead Defendant, residing without this State, do hereby certify, that he has been duly served with a copy of the petition, and that he is unable to appear on the first day of the next term of said Court, to be held at Rutland within and for the County of Rutland, and on the second Tuesday of March, A. D. 1864, and make answer thereto, and that for the purpose the complaint in this case to be published in the Rutland Herald, printed at Rutland, the substance of said petition, with the names of the parties successively, the last of which to be at least twenty days previous to the commencement of said term, which shall be deemed sufficient notice.

Dated at Rutland this 14th day of October, A. D. 1864.
F. W. HOPKINS, Clerk.
EDWIN EDGERTON, Solicitor.

STATE OF VERMONT—Rutland County.

Whereas, Chancery W. Brown of Ferrisburgh, in the County of Rutland, has exhibited to Legal C. Kellogg, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court, a Petition setting forth in substance that he was married to Maria Weston at Middletown in said County of Rutland, on the 31st day of April, A. D. 1859, by Calvin Granger, a Minister of the Gospel, and that he lived with the said Maria aforesaid and wife in this State, from that time until the 30th day of January, A. D. 1864, and that the said Maria since said marriage has committed the crime of adultery, and praying said Court for a bill of divorce from the bonds of matrimony to be granted to him, which Petition or Libel is addressed to the Supreme Court next to be held at Rutland, within and for the County of Rutland, on the first Monday after the fourth Tuesday of January next.

And it having been made to appear that the said Maria is without this State, it is ordered by said Judge that the notice of the coming of said Libel be given to the said Maria by publishing the substance of said bill and this order in the Rutland Herald, a newspaper published at said Rutland, three weeks successively, the last of which publication shall be at least six weeks previous to the session of said Court.

Dated at Rutland this 10th day of October, A. D. 1864.
L. C. KELLOGG,
Judge of Supreme Court.